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H – 1041

International Court of Justice

H1041-0002

SUBMISSION OF AFFIDAVITS BY THE DEFENSE PURSUANT TO THE ORDER OF THE TRIBUNAL DATED 5 JULY 1946.

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19 July 1946

COMMISSIONER:

Mr. George R. Taylor

(THE COMMISSION CONVENED AT 1400 HOURS)

THE GESTAPO

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: We are ready to start with the presentation of affidavits, Dr. Merkel.

DR. MERKEL: Gestapo Document No. 22 is an affidavit given by Hugo Goppelt, and this affidavit concerns itself with the personnel set-up, the aims, the tasks and the activities of the border police and of the voluntary membership of border police officials, knowledge of officials of the border police of the crimes with which the Gestapo has been charged. Goppelt was to have been interrogated by the Commission but because of the lack of time he was not interrogated.

MR. MONNERAY: No comment.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo No. 22 for identification.

DR. MERKEL: Gestapo Document No. 23 is an affidavit given by Wilhelm Bonatz. This affidavit concerns itself with the following: The aims of the Gestapo were not evident. Strict secrecy of keeping of all measures was a consequence of the regulations concerning these secret matters which also applied to the work of the RSHA, and the offices subordinate to it. Further, knowledge of the individual members of the Gestap o of the activities of the individual divisions or sections. I shall only

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present an excerpt from this affidavit in evidence as it is not necessary to present the entire affidavit.

MR. MONNERAY: Could you tell us what group or what section of the RSHA he was in?

DR. MERKEL: In AMT II of the RSHA.

MR. MONNERAY: No comments.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo No. 23 for identification.

DR. MERKEL: Gestapo Affidavit No. 24 was given by Bruno Grothe. It contains two examples of the secrecy measures taken by the State police. First, the treatment of two officers of the British Intelligence Service and secondly the transportation to Denmark of about 3,000 Danish inmates who were in German camps. It also tells about the keeping of the strictest secrecy of these two measures.

MR. MONNERAY: No comment.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo No. 24 for identification.

DR. MERKEL: The next Gestapo Affidavit No. 25 was given by Reinhard Wolff and it concerns the position taken in Document 1063 D PS (USA 219); the transfer of 35,000 inmates of concentration camps who were able to work and the transfer of which was asked in Document USA 219 was not carried out by the individual Gestapo officers for the armament industries that were located there.

MR. MONNERAY: What do you want to show?

DR. MERKEL: I want to prove with this document that although a

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deportation, or a transfer of 35,000 people who were able to work, into concentration camps was asked this was not carried out by a number or series of Gestapo officers and if such transfers were carried out by individual officers it is still no proof that these deportations were carried out generally by the Gestapo.

MR. MONNERAY: No comment.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo No. 25 for identification.

DR. MERKEL: The next document Gestapo No. 26 is an affidavit given by Kurt Geissler. It speaks of the international collaboration of the Gestapo with the political police organizations of other countries in repudiation of the claim that the Gestapo is a criminal organization.

COMDR. HARRIS: No objection.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo No. 26 for identification.

DR. MERKEL: Gestapo No. 27 is an affidavit given by Dr. Rudolf Mildner and concerns Document 674 PS. It speaks of the public execution of members of sabotage groups in Katowitz and says that this execution was a personal order of Himmler and not an order given by the Gestapo and that the local manager of the Gestapo offices objected to the execution of this order.

COMDR. HARRIS: I object to this document on the grounds that Mildner appeared ~~xxfxxx~~ as a witness at a time when this document was in evidence and there could just as well have been a question about it at that time.

DR. MERKEL: As far as I know he was not interrogated by the Commission and therefore this document can be admitted.

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COMDR. HARRIS: Before the Tribunal.

DR. MERKEL: But at a time when we did not yet know what was meant by a criminal organization and I believe for this reason that such an affidavit can now be presented. At that time evidence in the form as has been given since was not possible.

COMDR. HARRIS: This document was in evidence at the time Mildner was called as a witness by the Tribunal.

DR. MERKEL: I had no chance to comment on this matter at that time because I had not been given any details concerning the charge and the indictments.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo No. 27 and the objection of the counsel be noted that the witness had appeared before the Tribunal on the matter submitted to the Commission.

DR. MERKEL: The next affidavit, Gestapo No. 28, is also given by Dr. Rudolf Mildner and concerns the affidavit given by Rudolf Hess on the 15 April 1946. Hess mentioned that special prisoners from the local Gestapo offices were sent to Auschwitz and that the SS physicians killed such prisoners by giving them gasoline injections. Medical inspections were supposed to be carried through on female inmates. Mildner was supposed to have been, in his capacity as Chief of the Gestapo in Katowitz, the Chief of the Political Department in Auschwitz and this concerns Dr. Mildner's position towards this testimony.

COMDR. HARRIS: Same objection and also further objected to on the grounds that it is irrelevant since it seems to be mainly a personal defense of Mildner and not really designed to answer a court accusation against the Gestapo.

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DR. MERKEL: Hess' testimony was given after Mildner's testimony and I am not quite sure whether Mildner was heard before the Tribunal at all. As far as I know only affidavits of Mildner were presented.

COMDR. HARRIS: I believe that the counsel is correct. Now I think that only interrogatories and cross-interrogatories were presented of Mildner before the Tribunal.

DR. MERKEL: I do not know for sure, but I believe that was how it was.

COMDR. HARRIS: That being the case I feel compelled to withdraw my objection to Document No. 27. I ~~xxxk~~ raise the objection to Document No. 28 as to whether it is irrelevant upon the ground stated.

DR. MERKEL: I should like to read one sentence of Hess' testimony in order to be quite clear. He mentioned that from time to time special prisoners arrived from the local Gestapo office and Mildner says that these special prisoners were not handled by the Gestapo offices. Hess further mentions that Mildner was head of the Political Department in Auschwitz that carried on third degree interrogations. Mildner also answers this and says that he never was head of the Political Department for the simple reason these political departments had nothing whatsoever to do with the Gestapo offices. Therefore this does not concern Mildner personally but the Gestapo from an organization point of view. For example, as to whether any offices of the Gestapo were located in concentration camps at all. For this reason I believe that Document 28 should be accepted. In this case too I am not going to present the whole affidavit but only the pages marked.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Let the record show that the objection of the prosecution to Affidavit 27 was withdrawn and the next affidavit

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will be designated Gestapo No. 28 and that the objection of the prosecution against this document, as stated, be noted in the record.

DR. MERKEL: The next document is Gestapo No. 29 and was given by Fritz Selberg. It speaks of the commandering of officials to the Gestapo Office of Duesseldorf in 1933 and it speaks of the reason why the Gestapo officials assumed an opposing attitude and treats also of the possibility of retiring from the Gestapo. Here too I shall not submit the entire document but only the pages marked.

COMDR. HARRIS: No objection.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo No. ~~28~~ 29 for identification.

DR. MERKEL: The next document Gestapo No. 30 was given by Josef Losse. It speaks of the construction and composition of the Gestapo in Bielefeld from its founding until 1938. Further, of the SS membership of the officials; also of the construction and composition of the Gestapo in Bruenn in February 1944, of the voluntariness of the membership and of the keeping of secrecy regulations by the security police. Here too only the pages marked will be presented in evidence.

COMDR. HARRIS: No objection.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Let the be marked Gestapo No. 30 for identification.

DR. MERKEL: The next document, Gestapo Affidavit No. 31, was given by Gustav Gottwald. It speaks of the composition of the entire personnel of the Gestapo at the end of 1944; also of the activity of the administrative and executive officials and of the coming into being of the Gestapo in 1933-34.

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COMDR. HARRIS: No objection.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo No. 31 for identification.

DR. MERKEL: The next document, Gestapo Affidavit No. 32, was given by Georg Schraepel, supplements the affidavit of the 27th of June 1946. The statements concerning the personnel composition of the Gestapo relate also to the time from 1941 to 1944.

COMDR. HARRIS: No objection.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo No. 32 for identification.

DR. MERKEL: The next document, Gestapo No. 33, is an affidavit given by Hans Pieper and concerns the personnel set-up of AMT IV of the RSHA in 1944-1945. The officials of the former political department composed the basis for the Gestapo. It mentions further no knowledge of the administrative officials in the RSHA concerning criminal activities of the Gestapo. It also says that the Jewish Division Eichmann was a special office.

COMDR. HARRIS: It seems to me this is entirely cumulative. It is entirely argument. We have a great deal of evidence introduced by the defense on that subject and I object to it on that ground.

DR. MERKEL: Up to now no evidence has been submitted concerning the personnel set-up of AMT IV of the RSHA. The same applies to the knowledge of administrative officials in RSHA concerning the criminal activities of the Gestapo. The evidence that has been submitted up to now was only given by individual smaller or larger officers. I can only submit the evidence needed by bringing or presenting as much evidence as possible of the

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individual officers. Perhaps decision concerning Document No. 33 can be postponed until we have spoken of Document No. 35, for the reason that Document No. 35 is made up of the testimony of a number of officials of the RSHA and I am more interested in having Document No. 35 accepted than Document No. 33.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Is it the prosecution's contention that the witness has been heard before on the same subject discussed in the exhibit?

COMDR. HARRIS: Yes, it is.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: It is my understanding that these affidavits are merely for the purpose of defense. The affidavits are nearly all cumulative but permission was granted for the defense to submit a reasonable number of affidavits which would be cumulative and for that reason I am of the opinion that the objection should be overruled as to the offering but withholding any ruling. Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo No. 33 for identification.

COMDR. HARRIS: I am only suggesting that where a very long affidavit such as this one is offered by counsel for the defense, with the shortness of time and the lack of sufficient translators, that it would not be possible perhaps to have all of them translated and that counsel in view of such a suggestion might ~~kkghk~~ like to withdraw the affidavit.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: A summary of the affidavit has been dictated into the record and as far as translation is concerned it is doubtful whether very many of the affidavits will be translated and for that reason the summary should be dictated into the record for the benefit of the defense.

DR. MERKEL: The next affidavit, Gestapo No. 34, was given by Friedrich Janne. It depicts the type of transfer of the officials from

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the general police administration to the state police, that is concerning the not voluntary character of the transfer. It also speaks of the complementing of personnel of the Gestapo from SS ranks. It further mentions the tasks, aims and activities of AMT IV of the RSHA from 1939 to 1944 and also says that the Gestapo officials had no knowledge of any criminal activities.

COMDR. HARRIS: No objection.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo No. 34 for identification. If there should be any special parts of the affidavits you want translated, the question may be submitted to the Translation Section.

DR. MERKEL: The next document is Gestapo No. 35, a very long affidavit. This affidavit was given by all the members of the Camp who were members of the AMT IV RSHA. Document 35 concerns the tasks, aims and activities of Departments II and III of the Gestapo office in Berlin from 1933 to 1939. It also speaks of the tasks, aims and activities of Department IV of the RSHA from 1939 to 1945. It further mentions maintaining of secrecy in the RSHA. It speaks of consultations, conferences and mentions that the members of the RSHA had no knowledge of the crimes with which the Gestapo has been charged.

COMDR. HARRIS: I object to this affidavit. It does not appear to have been sworn to by the persons named other than Wolff and Foerster. It covers a period of time and a variety of subjects which could not possibly be within the knowledge of each of the purported signatures. It would seem to me that this document, which really is a joint statement of several persons, should be submitted with those applications which were received from inmates of internment camps and processed with those statements rather than submitted as one of the affidavits to be considered by the commission.

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DR. MERKEL: As far as the first objection of the prosecutor is concerned, that the affidavit has only been sworn to by Wolff and Foerster, that is undoubtedly true as far as the affidavit of the 8th July is concerned. But the affidavit of the 22nd of May 1946 has been signed by the inmates of the camp and also the members of the Camp RSHA. Foerster testified that they called the attention of the person concerned to the fact that this affidavit was going to be presented before the Tribunal in Nurnberg and that any incorrect statements would be punished. Aside from this I believe that no formal objection can be made to the affidavit of Wolff and Foerster. As concerns the objection or the suggestion that this be presented with the collection of applications, I was of the opinion that this only applied to short applications for which no special or other reasons could be found. Moreover this affidavit is an affidavit which has been given by all the members of the RSHA of a camp and thus is a group testimony, that is a joint declaration by a number of people. In my opinion this is no different than if the 40 or 50 persons concerned had each given an affidavit of their own and each one signed this affidavit individually; and considering the fact that individual knowledge or no knowledge is of no importance but rather the knowledge of a group or organization, I consider this document very important and relevant. I would agree to have Document No. 33 withdrawn and Document No. 35 inserted in its place if the commission is of the opinion that the document or affidavit is too long.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: As to form and verification of the numerous signatures, it does not follow the procedure set up by the Commission but for the purpose of receiving of affidavits on behalf of the defense I think the affidavit should be accepted by the Commissioner and submitted to the Commission for further consideration as to the value of the purpose for

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which it is offered. Therefore, let the affidavit be marked Gestapo No. 35.

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MR TAYLOR: Any objection by the Prosecution.

LT. HARRIS: I would like the record to further show the reasons why I so strongly objected to this group-type of testimony. This document covers a period of time from 1933 to 1945, yet, it is signed by among others a man who was in the Gestopo only from January 1938 until November 1939; by another man who was in the Gestapo only from 1935 to 1939, and the various signers hold a great variety of positions, so that if counsel represented that these persons were prompted to testify, and had testified to all of the matters contained in the affidavit, they could not possibly have been in a position to have knowledge and could not possibly had been qualified.

DR. MERKEL: The affidavit is to be interpreted, of course, and it is evident that the various people concerned can only testify, and are only willing to testify during the time they were employed by the RSHA. Added to this is the fact that most of them make the corresponding restrictions on giving their individual testimony, and the one unifying fact, or the only fact being presented here is that the entire personnel of the various offices of the RSHA knew nothing of the conditions in the concentration camps, and of the mass liquidations of the Jews. That in my opinion the evidence which I must or should here now wish to submit for the purpose of proving that even in the very top organizations of the Gestapo nothing was known of the atrocities and the terrible crimes committed.

MR. TAYLOR: Very well, let the comments and objection of the prosecution be noted and responses thereto, listed for the purpose of the affidavit which is received.

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DR MERKEL: The next document is affidavit Gestapo 36, given by Walter Huppenkothen, concerning the transfer of parts of the office for the intelligence in the O.K.W. from the Security Police in the spring 1944. It treats further with the voluntary character of these measures, and the numbers of persons concerned by this measure. It also speaks of the transfer of the foreign censorship office of ADP, and the foreign censorship telegraph office of the ATP in which the Security Police was in the year of 1944.

LT. HARRIS: No objection.

MR TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo 36 for identification.

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DR. MERKEL: Gestapo 37 is affidavit by Oskar Wendzio. It speaks of the criminal training school in Berlin in which also officials of the Gestapo were trained, and says that tortures, maltreatment, and so on were not taught in any way whatsoever. It also says that visits were made by the participants in these courses to the concentration camp Sachsenhausen, and when on occasion of these visits they received no knowledge of any irregularities within the concentration camp.

LT. HARRIS: No objection.

MR. TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo 37 for identification.

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DR. MERKEL: The next one Gestapo 38 is affidavit in support of testimony of witness Dr. Best. This speaks of lecture that Dr Best had made to the officials of the Gestapo police who were members of the Einsatz-Norway,

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containing directives concerning their duties, and they were to assume a decent behavior towards the population.

LT. HARRIS: This is a declaration in view of both methods, and I will just make the objection that, that is not an affidavit; however, that technical failure may not be of sufficient importance to the Commissioner to require the document to be stricken, and I would not really advance it, were it not for the further fact that the affidavit seems wholly irrelevant to me. The fact that some official, or some fuehrer may have given a talk to some police officials, and told them to treat the people of Norway not as enemies, does not seem to me to be anywhere relevant to the issues, or supposed to prove that members of the Gestapo did not permit crimes in Norway. I think it has no probative value at all.

DR. MERKEL: I consider this document relevant testimony because it depends on whether crimes committed by the Gestapo members in Norway can be stressed back to a unifying leadership, a unified purpose, or unified command. If members of the Action Norway were told beforehand that they were to believe and act decently, I am of the opinion that the claim that crimes were committed generally is opposed, as it is a fact.

LT. HARRIS: Furthermore, there is nothing to show in this documentment when this speech was made by Dr. Best, and he severed his relationship with the police about 1940, according to my recordation, and thereafter was a plenipotentiary and thus would have been speaking on his own behalf if the speech were delivered about that time.

DR. MERKEL: I admit that this document gives rise to a doubt, but I might be able to clarify by pointing out the following: Undersigned, it says that he was in Norway from May 1940 to 1943, and at the end of the

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of the third sentence it said,"Before we left Norway Dr Best who was Brigardefuehrer at that time spoke to us." Considering the fact that the witness was a member of the RSHA until 1941,there is no doubt that the witness made his speech in his capacity as member of the RSHA.

MR. TAYLOR: Let the objection of the Prosecutor be noted as to the Gestapo Affidavit No. 38.

LT. HARRIS: Yes.

MR TAYLOR: The affidavit will be marked Gestapo No. 38 for identification.

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DR. MERKEL: The next document is Gestapo Affidavit No. 39 given by Walter Huppenkothen, stating that there was intelligence service of his own as such within the Gestapo which existed only in official stages until 1942. He said that there was a strict keeping of secrecy of regulations, in consequence of which no knowledge of the activities of the individual divisions could be gleaned. Mueller as chief of office had always seemed having this keeping of the secrecy of regulations strictly observed. He further says that there was a division, a local division. He speaks of the consultant conferences,and contends that there was no change within in its members, where he always speaks of special position of Eichman Jewish Division.

LT. HARRIS: No objection.

MR. TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo 39 for identffication.

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DR. MERKEL: The next document is Gestapo 40, which is an affidavit

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by Guenter Fentz, concerning the order of evacuation of Jews from Hessen in the year of 1942,and says that this order was issued by the Chief of the Security Police, and the SD. and not by Amt IV of the RSHA. The reasons given for the execution of this measure was termed to be in the destruction of Jews,but later employment in the East.

LT HARRIS: No objection.

MR. TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo 40 for identification.

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DR MERKEL: The next document is affidavit of Rudolph Diels. Rudolph Diels was Chief of the Gestapo from 1933 to 1934. Diels said that the Gestapo was not founded in 1933,and that the activities of the political department of the Police President Office were continued as before under a new regime. He further says that measures were taken against the lawlessness of the SA,and steps were taken to dissolve the unauthorized SA and SS concentration camps by the Gestapo. Further speaks of the treatment of the political inmates by the Gestapo, and the cases of maltreatments. Diels said that the Gestapo in 1933 and 1934,while he was head of it, did not carry out any political confiscation,and did not take part in any conspiracy. The affidavit further takes the position towards the person of Dr. Gazonius.

LT HARRIS: I feel that with respect to this affidavit of Diels, it would only be proper if there were submitted a connection therewith, the affidavit which Diels gave to the prosecution several months ago on this subject of the early history of the Gestapo; in view of that I certainly have no objection to this affidavit,but I ask the permission of the Commissioners and the defense counsel to present to the Commission as part of these

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proceedings Diels previous affidavit, in order that the Commission may be in a position to fairly appraise his complete testimony.

DR. MERKEL: In pricniple I fully agree with the Prosecutor, but I should like you to keep the thought in mind the affidavit given by Diels on 31 October 1945, to which the Prosecutor evidently refers concerning this in the first instance that the Gestapo after 1934, and, in this connection I want to have Diels give me a further short affidavit to set up the fact which up to now has not been finished. For this reason it might be more advisable to accept the document 2460-PS together with this second affidavit. Of course, I have no objection if it is submitted today, together with this affidavit, but I have no copy of it on hand.

LT. HARRIS: I will arrange to get a copy of it here ~~by the new date~~, and I shall read it into the record at this hearing, the portions I think are important.

MR TAYLOR: All right. We will now have a recess.

(Recess)

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Gestapo

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(Commission reconvened at 1637 hours)

LT COMMANDER WHITNEY HARRIS: I have here the Document 2460-PS which has been received in evidence as USA-751 and pursuant to our understanding I wish to read ~~into the record,~~ into the record a portion of it. It begins: "When Hitler came into power on 30 Jan 1933 I was the chief of the political police at Berlin. On 26 Apr 1933 Goering founded the secret state police, and I was nominated as deputy leader of the Gestapo. Most of my orders were given to me personally by Goering. Goering told me my main task was to eliminate political opponents of national socialism and Hitler. The most important task was the fight against communism." Then follows a discussion which deals with the wild concentration camps under the SA and I will continue quoting from the document as follows: "The Gestapo was now extended over all of Germay, and Heydrich discharged radically the old officials and replaced them with reliable Nazis and SS officers. He started immediately to make up for what in his opinion had been neglected; he again filled up the jails and concentration camps and organized the purge of 30 Jun 1934. From now on the Gestapo is responsible for all deprivations of freedom and breaches of law and killings in the political field which took place without court verdict. Of primary importance among these was the shooting of numerous persons who had been committed to jails by the courts and then shot supposedly because of resistance. Many such cases were at that time published in the papers. For people guilty of immorality such illegal shootings became the rule. As for deprivation of freedom, there was no legal reasons anymore for protective custody orders after 1934, which had still been the case before that date, since from 1934 on, the power of the totalitarian state was so stablilized that the arrest of a person for his own protection was only an excuse for arbitrary arrest - without court verdict and

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without legal measures for him. The terroristic measures, which led to the development of the pure force system and punished to an increasing degree each critical remark and each impulse of freedom with the concentration camp, took on more and more arbitrary and cruel forms. The Gestapo became the symbol of the regime of force. Fear of it ruled everybody, especially because of the tortures connected with the arrests."

MR. GEORGE R. TAYLOR: Let the record show that the affidavit submitted is marked Gestapo 41 for identification and that the ~~above~~ quoted part made by the prosecution was agreed to by the defense as being read into the record in connection with Affidavit No. 41.

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MR. MERKEL: I want to say in this connection that I will submit further documents concerning the status of the Gestapo and that this document presented today concerns itself only with the work ad the actions of the Gestapo during the time that Diels was connected with it. Next is the affidavit Gestapo No. 42 by Dr. Grafenberger. It says: "The degree that Gauleiter Wagner in his position as Minister of Culture of Bavaria, saying that all crosses were to be removed from the schools, met a negative attitude through the Gestapo office Nurnberg-Fuerth. The decree was rescinded later on for the area of Bavaria upon the protest of the Gestapo."

LT. COMMANDER HARRIS: All right.

MR. TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo 42 for identification.

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MR. MERKEL: Next, Gestapo No. 43 by Edward Jedamzik which concerns the intention of the County Counsel of Welum which wanted to change in the ~~Partisan~~ Protestant Church into a movie theater. The opposition of the Commander of the Security Police and the DSD against this intention, informing of the Reich Security Main office, and the stopping of that intention through the latter.

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LT. COMMANDER HARRIS:: All right.

MR. TAYLOR: Let this affidavit be marked Gestapo No. 43 for identification.

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MR. MERKEL: Last is Gestapo No. 44 by Dr. Alfred Martin, which concerns the equality of the Greek Orthodix Religion with the other religions, and the new buildings of the Greek Orthodox Church in Berlin, upon the suggestion of the Gestapo.

LT. COMMANDER HARRIS:

All right.

MR. TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo No. 44 for identification.

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MR. MERKEL: That will be all for today.

MR. TAYLOR: The commission will adjourn until 1000 hours tomorrow morning.

(Commission adjourned at 1700 hours)

The foregoing is a true and correct transcript of submission of affidavits by MR. MERKEL taken on 19 July 1946.

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(Reporter (pp.)

Reporter (pp.)

Com A 19 July 46

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The foregoing is a true and correct transcript of submission of affidavits by MR. MERKEL taken on 19 July 1946.

Sgt Roberts
Reporter (pp. 1-11),

Charles J Gallagher
Reporter (pp. 6-17),

Reporter (pp. 18-28),

CERTIFIED TO:

Geo. K. Taylor
Commissioner

H1041-0023

SUBMISSION OF AFFIDAVITS BY THE DEFENSE PURSUANT TO THE ORDER OF THE TRIBUNAL DATED 5 JULY 1946.

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19 July 1946.

COMMISSIONER:

Mr. George R. Taylor

(THE COMMISSION CONVENED AT 1400 HOURS)

THE GESTAPO

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: We are ready to start with thepresentation of affidavits, Dr. Merkel.

DR. MERKEL: Gestapo Document No. 22 is an affidavit given by Hugo Goppelt, and this affidavit concerns itself with the personnel set-up, the aims, the tasks and the activities of the border police and of the voluntary membership of border police officials, knowledge of officials of the border police of the crimes with which the Gestapo has been charged. Goppelt was to have been interrogated by the Commission but because of the lack of time he was not interrogated.

MR. MONNERAY: No comment.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo No. 22 for identification.

DR. MERKEL: Gestapo Document No 23 is an affidavit given by Wilhelm Bonatz. This affidavit concerns itself with the following: The aims of the Gestapo were not evident. Strict secrecy of keeping of all measures was a consequence of the regulations concerning these secret matters which also applied to the work of theRSHA, and the offices subordinate to it. Further, knowledge of the individual members of the Gestapo of the activities of the individual divisions or sections. I shall only present an excerpt from this affidavit in evidence as it is not necessary to present the entire affidavit.

MR. MONNERAY: Could you tell us what group or what section of the RSHA he was in?

DR. MERKEL: In AMT II of the RSHA.

MR. MONNERAY: No comments.

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COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo No 23 for identification.

DR. MERKEL: Gestapo Affidavit No. 24 was given by Brumo Grothe. It contains two examples of the secrecy measures taken by the State police. First, the treatment of two officers of the British Intelligence Service and secondly the transportation to Denmark of about 3,000 Danish inmates who were in German camps. It also tells about the keeping of the strictest secrecy of these two measures.

MR. MONNERAY: No comment.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo No 24 for identification.

DR. MERKEL: The next Gestapo Affidavit No. 25 was given by Reinhard Wolff and it concerns the position taken Document 1063 D PS (USA 219); the transfer of 35,000 inmates of concentration camps who were able to work and the transfer of which was asked in Document USA 219 was not carried out by the individual Gestapo officers for the armament industries that were located there.

MR. MONNERAY: What do you want to show?

DR. MERKEL: I want to prove with this document that although a deportation, or a transfer of 35,000 people who were able to work, into concentration camps was asked this wasnot carried out by a number or series of Gestapo officers and if such transfers were carried out by individual officers it is still no proof that these deportations were carried out generally by the Gestapo.

MR. MONNERAY: No comment.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo No 25 for identification.

DR. MERKEL: The next document Gestapo No 26 is an affidavit given by Kurt Geissler. It speaks of the international collaboration of the Gestapo with the political police organizations of other countries in repudiation of the claim that the Gestapo is a criminal organization.

COMDR. HARRIS: No objection.

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COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo No. 26 for identification.

DR. MERKEL: Gestapo No 27 is an affidavit given by Dr. Rudolf Mildner and concerns Document 674-PS. It speaks of the public execution of members of sabotage groups in Katowitz and says that this execution was a personal order of Himmler and not an order given by the Gestapo and that the local manager of the Gestapo offices objected to the execution of this order.

COMDR. HARRIS: I object to this document on the grounds that Mildner appeared as a witness at a time when this document was in evidence and there could just as well have been a question about it at that time.

DR. MERKEL: As far as I know he was not interrogated by the Commission and therefore this document can be admitted.

COMDR. HARRIS: Before the Tribunal.

DR. MERKEL: But at a time when we did not yet know what was meant by a criminal organization and I believe for this reason that such an affidavit can now be presented. At that time evidence in the form as has been given since was not possible.

COMDR: HARRIS: This document was in evidence at the time Hildner was called as a witness by the Tribunal.

DR. MERKEL: I had no chance to comment on this matter at that time because I had not been given any details concerning the charge and the indictments.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo No. 27 and the objection of the counsel be noted that the witness had appeared before the Tribunal on the matter submitted to the Commission.

DR. MERKEL: The next affidavit, Gestapo No 28, is also given by Dr. Rudolf Mildner and concerns the affidavit given by Rudolf Hess on the 15th April 1946. Hess mentioned that special prisoners from the local Gestapo offices were sent to Auschwitz and that the SS physicians killed such prisoners by giving them gasoline injections. Medical inspections were supposed to be carried through on female inmates. Mildner was supposed to have been, in his capacity as Chief of the Gestapo in Katowitz, the Chief of the

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Political Department in Auschwitz and this concerns Dr. Mildner's position towards this testimony.

COMDR. HARRIS: Same objection and also further objected to on the grounds that it is irrelevant since it seems to be mainly a personal defense of Mildner and not really designed to answer a court accusation against the Gestapo.

DR. MERKEL: Hess' testimony was given after Mildner's testimony and I am not quite sure whether Mildner was heard before the Tribunal at all. As far as I know only affidavits of Mildner were presented.

COMDR. HARRIS: I believe that the counsel is correct. Now I think that only interrogatories and cross-interrogatories were presented of Mildner before the Tribunal.

DR. MERKEL: I do not know for sure, but I believe that was how it was.

COMDR. HARRIS: That being the case I feel compelled to withdraw my objection to Document No. 27. I raise the objection to Document No. 28 as to whether it is irrelevant upon the ground stated.

DR. MERKEL: I should like to read one sentence of Hess' testimony in order to be quite clear. He mentioned that from time to time special prisoners arrived from the local Gestapo office and Mildner says that these special prisoners were not handled by the Gestapo offices. Hess further mentions that Mildner was head of the Political Department in Auschwitz that carried on third degree interrogations. Mildner also answers this and says that he never was head of the Political Department for the simple reason these political departments had nothing whatsoever to do with the Gestapo offices. Therefore this does not concern Mildner personally but the Gestapo from an organization point of view. For example, as to whether any offices of the Gestapo were located in concentration camps at all. For this reason I believe that Document 28 should be accepted. In this case too I am not going to present the whole affidavit but only the pages marked.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Let the record show that the objection of the prosecution to Affidavit 27 was withdrawn and the next affidavit will be designated Gestapo No. 28 and that the objection of the prosecution against

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this document, as stated, be noted in the record.

DR. MERKEL: The next document is Gestapo No. 29 and was given by Fritz Selberg. It speaks of the commandering of officials to the Gestapo Office of Dduesseldorf in 1933 and it speaks of the reason why the Gestapo officials assumed an opposing attitude and treats also of the possibility of retiring from the Gestapo. Here too I shall not submit the entire document but only the pages marked.

COMDR. HARRIS: No obection.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo No. 29 for identification.

DR. MERKEL: The next document Gestapo No. 30 was given by Josef Losse. It speaks of the construction and composition of the Gestapo in Bielefeld from its founding until 1938. Further, of the SS membership of the officials; also of the construction and composition of the Gestapo in Bruenn in February 1944, of the coluntariness of the membership and of the keeping of secrecy regulations by the security police. Here too only the pages marked will be presented in evidence.

COMDR. HARRIS: No objection.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Let the document be marked Gestapo No. 30 for identification.

DR. MERKEL: The next document, Gestapo Affidavit No. 31, was given by Gustav Gottwald. It speaks of the composition of the entire personnel of the Gestapo at the end of 1944; also of the activity of the administrative and executive officials and of the coming into being of the Gestapo in 1933-34.

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COMDR. HARRIS: No objection.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo No. 31 for identification.

DR. MERKEL: The next document, Gestapo Affidavit No. 32, was given by Georg Schraepel, supplements the affidavit of the 27th of June 1946. The statements concerning the personnel composition of the Gestapo relate also to the time from 1941 to 1944.

COMDR. HARRIS: No objection.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo No. 32 for identification/

DR. MERKEL: The next document, Gestapo No. 33, is an affidavit given by Hans Tieper and concerns the personnel set-up of Amt IV of the RSHA in 1944-45. The officials of the former political department composed the basi for the Gestapo. It mentions further no knowledge of the administrative officials in the RSHA concerning criminal activities of the Gestapo. It also says that the Jewish Division Eichmann was a special office.

COMDR. HARRIS: It seems to me this is entirely cumulative. It is entirely argument. We have a great deal of evidence introduced by the defense on that subject and I object to it on that ground.

DR. MERKEL: Up to now no evidence has been submitted concerning the personnel set-up of Amt IV of the RSHA. The same applies to the knowledge of administrative officials in RSHA concerning the criminal activities of the Gestapo. The evidence that has been submitted up to now was only given by individual smaller or larger officers. I can only submit the evidence needed by bringing or presenting as much evidence as possible of the individual officers. Perhaps decision concerning Document No. 33 can be postponed until we have spoken of Document No. 35, for the reason that Document No. 35 is made up of the testimony of a number of officials of the RSHA and I am more interested in having Document No. 35 accepted than Document No. 33.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Is it the prosecution's contention that the witness has been heard before on the same subject discussed in the exhibit ?

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COMDR. HARRIS: Yes, it is.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: It is my understanding that these afffidavits are merely for the purpose of defense. The affidavits are nearly all cumulative but permission was granted for the defense to submit a reasonable number of affidavits which would be cumulative and for that reason I am of the opinion that the objection should be overruled as to the offering but withholding any ruling. Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo No. 33 for identification.

COMDR. HARRIS: I am only suggesting that where a very long affidavit such as this one is offered by counsel for the defense, with the shortness of time and the lack of sufficient translators, that it would not be possible perhaps to have all of them translated and that counsel in view of such a suggestion might like to withdraw the affidavit.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: A summary of the affidavit has been dictated into the record and as far as translation is concerned it is doubtful whether very many of the affidavits will be translated and for that reason the summary should be dictated into the record for the benefit of the defense.

DR. MERKEL: The next affidavit, Gestapo No. 34, was given by Friedirch Janne. It depicts the type of transfer of the officials from the general police administration to the state police, that is concerning the not voluntary character of the transfer. It also speaks of the complementing of personnel of the Gestapo from SS ranks. It further mentions the tasks, aims and activities of Amt IV of the RSHA from 1939 to 1944 and also says that the Gestapo officials had no knowledge of any criminal activities.

COMDR HARRIS: No objection.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo No. 34 for identifications. If there should be any special parts of the affidavits you want translated, the question may be submitted to the Translation Section.

DR. MERKEL: The next document is Gestapo No. 35 a very long affidavit. This affidavit was given by all the members of the Camp who were members of the Amt IV RSHA. Document 35 concerns the tasks, aims and activities of Departments II and III of the Gestapo office in Berlin from 1933 to 1939.

It also speaks of the tasks, aims and activities of Department IV of the RSHA from 1939 to 1945. It further mentions maintaining of secrecy in the RSHA. It speaks of consultations, confernecos and mentions that the members of the RSHA had no knowledge of the crimes with which the Gestapo has been charged.

COMDR. HARRIS: I object to this affidavit. It does not appear to have been sworn to by the persons named other than Wolff and Foerster. It covers a period of time and a variety of subjects which could not possibly be within the knowledge of each of the purported signatures. It would seem to me that this document, which really is a joint statement of several persons, should be submitted with those applications which were received from inmates of internment camps and processed with those statements rather than submitted as one of the affidavits to be considered by the commission.

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DR. MERKEL: As far as the first objection of the prosecutor is concerned, that the affidavit has only been sworn to by Wolff and Foerster, that is undoubtedly true as far as the affidavit of the 8th July is concerned. But the affidavit of the 22nd of May 1946 has been signed by the inmates of the camp and also the members of the Camp RSHA. Goerster testified that they called the attention of the person concerned to the fact that this affidavit was going to be presented before the Tribunal in Nurnberg and that any incorrect statements would be punished. Aside from this I believe that no formal objection can be made to the affidavit of Wolff and Foerster. As concerns the objection or the suggestion that this be presented with the collection of applications, I was of the opinion that this only applied to short applications for which no special or other reasons could be found. Moreover this affidavit is an affidavit which has been given by all the members of the RSHA of a camp and thus in a group testimony, that is a joint declaration by a number of people. In my opinion this is no different than if the 40 or 50 persons concerned had each given an affidavit of their own and each one signed this affidavit individually; and considering the fact that individual knowledge or no knowledge is of no importance but rather the knowledge of a group or organization I consider this document very important and relevant. I would agree to have Document No. 33 withdrawn and Document No. 35 inserted in its place if the commission is of the opinion that the document or affidavit is too long.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: As to form and verification of the numerous signatures, it does not follow the procedure set up by the Commission but for the purpose of receiving of affidavits on behalf of the defense I think the affidavit should be accepted by the Commissioner and submitted to the Commission for further consideration as to the value of the purpose for which it is offered. Therefore, let the affidavit be marked Gestapo No. 35.

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MR. TAYLOR: Any objection by the Prosecution.

LT. HARRIS: I would like the record to further show the reasons why I so strongly objected to this group-type of testimony. This document covers a period of time from 1933 to 1945, yet, if is signed by among others, a man who was in the Gestapo only from January 1938 until November 1939; by another man who was in the Gestapo only from 1935 to 1939, and the various signers hold a great variety of positions, so that if counsel represented that these persons were prompted to testify, and had testified to all of the matters contained in the affidavit, they could not possibly have been in a position to have knowledge and could not possibly have been qualified.

DR. MERKEL: The affidavit is to be interpreted, of course, and it is evident that the various people concerned can only testify, and and only willing to testify during the time they were employed by the RSHA. Added to this is the fact that most ofthem make the corresponding restrictions on giving their individual testimony, and the one unifying fact, or the only fact being presented here is that the entire personnel of the various offices of the RSHA knew nothing of the conditions in the concentration camps, and of the mass liquidations of the Jews. That in mu opinion the evidence which I must or should here now wish to submit for the purpose of proving that even in the very top organizations of the Gestapo nothing was known of the atrocities and the terrible crimes committed.

MR. TAYLOR: Very well, let the comments and objection of the prosecutior be noted and responses thereto, listed for the purpose of the affidavit which is received.

DR. MERKEL: The next document is affidavit Gestapo 36, given by Walter Huppenkothen, concerning the transfer of parts of the office for the intelligence in the O.K.W. from the Security Police in the spring 1944. It treats further with the voluntary character of these measures, and the numbers of persons concerned by this measure. It also speaks of the transfer of the foreign censorship office of ADP, and the foreign censorship telegraph office of the ATP in which the Security Police was in theyear of 1944.

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LT. HARRIS: No objection.

MR. TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo 36 for identification.

DR. MERKEL: Gestapo 37 is affidavit by Oskar Wendzio. It speaks of the criminal training school in Berlin in which also officials of the Gestapo war trained, and says that tortures, maltreatment, and so on were not taught in way whatsoever. It also says that visits were made by the participants in these courses to the concentration camp Sachsenhausen, and when on occasion of these visits they received no knowledge of any irregularities within the concentration camp.

LT. HARRIS. No objection.

MR. TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo 37 for identification.

DR. MERKEL: The next one Gestapo 38 is affidavit in support of testimon. of witness Dr. Best. This speaks of Lecture that Dr. Best had made to the officials of the Gestapo police who were members of the Einsatz-Norway, containing directives concerning their duties, and they were to assume a decent behavior towards the population.

LT. HARRIS: This is a declaration in view of both methods, and I will just make the objection that that is not an affidavit; however, that technical failure may not be of sufficient importance to the Commissioner to require the document to be stricken, and I would not really advance it, were it not for the further fact that the affidavit seems wholly irrelevant to me. The fact that some official, or some fuehrer may have given a talk to some police officials, and told them to treat the people of Norway not as enemies, does not seem to me to be anywhere relevant to the issues, or supposed to prove that members of the Gestapo did not permit crimes in Norway. I think it has no probative value at all.

DR. MERKEL: I consider this document relevant testimony because it depends on whether crimes committed by the Gestapo members in Norway can be stressed back to a unifying leadership, a unified purpose, or unified comma If members of the Action Norway were told beforehand that they were to belie and act decently, I am of the opinion that the claim that crimes were committ

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generally is opposed, as it is a fact.

LT. HARRIS: Furthermore, there is nothing to show in this document when this speech was made by Dr. Best, and he severed his relationship with the police about 1940, according to my recordation, and thereafter was a plenipotentiary and thus would have been speaking on his own behalf if the speech were delivered about that time.

DR. MERKEL: I admit that this document gives rise to a doubt, but I might be able to clarify by pointing out the following: Undersigned, it says that he was in Norway from May 1940 to 1943, and at the end of the third sentence it said, "Before we left Norway Dr. Best who was Brigardefuehrer at that time spoke to us." Considering the fact that the witness was a member of the RSHA until 1941, there is no doubt that the witness made his speech in his capacity as member of the RSHA.

MR. TAYLOR: Let the objection of the Prosecutor be noted as to the Gestapo Affidavit No. 38.

LT. HARRIS: Yes.

MR. TAYLOR: The affidavit will be marked Gestapo No 38 for identificatio

DR. MERKEL: The next document is Gestapo Affidavit No 39, given by Walter Huppenkothen, stating that there was intelligence service of his own as such within the Gestapo which existed only in official stages until 1942. He said that there was a strict keeping of secrecy of regulations, in consequence of which no knowledge of the activities of the individual divisions could be gleaned. Mueller as chief of office had always seemed having this keeping of the secrecy of regulations strictly observed. He further says that there was a division, a loval division. He speaks of the consultant conferences, and contends that there was no change within in its members, where he always speaks of special position of Eichman Jewish Division.

LT. HARRIS: No objection.

MR. TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo 39 for identification.

DR. MERKEL: The next document is Gestapo 40, which is an affidavit by

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Guenter Fentz, concerning the order of evacuation of Jews from Hessen in the year of 1942, and says that this order was issued by theChief of the Security Police, and the SD, and not by AMT IV of the RSHA. The reasons given for the execution of this measure was termed to be in the destruction of Jews, but later employment in the East.

LT. HARRIS: No objection.

MR. TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo 40 for identification.

D.R MERKEL: The next document is affidavit of Rudolf Diels. Rudolf Diels was Chief of the Gestapo from 1933 to 1934. Diels said that the Gestapo was not founded in 1933, and that the activities of the political department of the Police President Office were continued as before under a new regime. He further says that measures were taken against the lawlessness of the SA, and steps were taken to dissolve the un authorized SA and SS concentration camps by the Gestapo. Further speaks of the treatment of the political inmates by the Gestapo, and the cases of maltreatments. Diels said that the Gestapo in 1933 and 1934, while he was head of it, did not carry out any political confiscation, and did not take part in any conspiracy. The affidavit further takes the position towards the person of Dr. Gazonius.

LT. HARRIS: I feel that with respect to this affidavit of Diels, it would only be proper if there were submitted a connection therewith, the affidavit which Deils gave to the prosecution several months ago on this subject of the early history of the Gestapo; in view of that I certainly have no objection to this affidavit, but I ask the permission of the Commissioners and the defense counsel to present to the Commission as part of these proceedings Diels previous affidavit, in order that the Commission may be in a position to fairly appraise his complete testimony.

DR. MERKEL: In principle I fully agree with the Prosecutor, but I should like you to keep the thought in mind the affidavit given by Diels on 31 October 1945, to which the Prosecutor evidently refers concerning this in the first instance that the Gestapo after 1934, and, in this connection I want

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to have Diels give me a further short affidavit to set up the fact which up to now has not been finished. For this reason it might be more advisable to accept the document 2460-PS together with this second affidavit. Of course, I have no objection if it is submitted today, together with this second affidavit. Of course, I have no objection if it is submitted today, together with this affidavit, but I have no copy of it on hand.

LT. HARRIS: I will arrange to get a copy of it here, and I shall read it into the record at this hearing, theportions I think are important.

MR. TAYLOR: All right. We will now have a recess.

(Recess)

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(Commission reconvened at 1637 hours.)

LT. COMMANDER WHITNEY HARRIS: I have here the Document 2460-PS which has been received in evidence as USA 751 and pursuant to our understandin I wish to read a portion of it into the record. It begins: "hen Hitler came into power on 30 January 1933 I was the chief of the political police at Berlin. On 26 Apr 1933 Goering founded the secret state police, and I was nominated as deputy leader of the Gestapo. Most of my orders were given to me personally by Goering. Goering told me my main task was the fight against communism." Then follows a discussion which deals with the wild concentration camps under the SA and I will continue quoting from the document as follows: "The Gestapo was now extended over all of Germany, and Heydrich discharged radically the old officials and replaced them with reliable Nazis and SS officers. He started immediately to make up for what in his opinion had been neglected; he again filled up the jails and concentration camps and organized the purge of 30 Jun 1934. From now on the Gestapo is responsible for all deprivations of freedom and breaches of law and killings in the political field which took place without court verdict. Of primary importance among these was the shooting of numerous persons who had been committed to jails by the courts and then shot supposedly because of resistance. Many such cases were at that time published in the papers. For people guilty of immorality such illegal shootings became the rule. As for deprivation of freedom, there was no legal reasons any more for protective custody orders after 1934, which had still been the case before that date, since from 1934 on, the power of the totalitarian state was so stabilized that the arrest of a person for his own protection was only an excuse for arbitrary arrest -- without court verdict and without legal measures for him. The terroristic measures, which led to the development of the pure force system and punished to an increasing degree each critical remark and each impulse of freedom with the concentration camp, took on more and more arbitrary and cruel forms. The Gestapo became the symbol of the regime of force. Fear of it ruled everybody, especially because of the tortures connected with the arrests."

MR. GEORGE R. TAYLOR: Let the record show that the affidavit submitted is marked Gestapo 41 for identification and that the quoted parts

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made by the prosecution was agreed to by the defense as being read intothe record in connection with Affidavit No. 41.

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MR. MERKEL: I want to say in this connection that I will submit further documents documents concerning the status of the Gestapo and that this document presented today concerns itself only with the work and the actions of the Gestapo during the time that Diels was connected with it. Next is the affidavit Gestapo No. 42 by Dr. Grafenberger. It says: "The degree that Gauleiter Wagner in his position as Minister of Culture of Bavaria, saying that all crosses were to be removed from the schools, not with a negative attitude through the Gestapo office Nurnberg-Fuerth. The decree was rescinded later on for the area of Bavaria upon the protest of the Gestapo."

LT. COMMANDER HARRIS: All right.

MR. TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo 42 for identification.

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MR. MERKEL: Next, Gestapo No. 43 by Edward Jodamzik which concerns the intention of the County Counsel of Wolun which wanted to change the Protestant Church into a movie theater, the opposition of the Commander of the Security Police and the DSD against this intention, informing of the Reich Security Main office, and the stopping of that intention through the latter.

LT. COMMANDER HARRIS: All right.

MR. TAYLOR: Let this affidavit be marked Gestapo No. 43 for identification.

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MR. MERKEL: Last is Gestapo No. 44 by Dr. Alfred Martin, which concerns the equality of the Greek Orthodox Religion with the other religions, and the new buildings of the Greek Orthodox Church in Berlin, upon the suggestion of the Gestapo.

LT. COMMANDER HARRIS: All right.

MR. TAYLOR: Let the affidavit be marked Gestapo No. 44 for identification.

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MR. MERKEL: That will be all for today.

MR. TAYLOR: The Commission will adjourn until 1000 hours tomorrow morning.

(The Commission adjourned at 1700 hours.)

The foregoing is a true and correct transcript of submission of affidavits by MR. MERKEL taken on 19 July 1946.

SGT. ROBERTS
Reporter

CHARLES J. GALLAGHER
Reporter

SHUMWAY
Reporter

CERTIFIED TO:

GEO. R. TAYLOR
Commissioner